29th January 1931]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It is simply impossible to bring the whole of the Library here, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Then you must give the information here."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am not bound to."

Transfer of satyagrahi prisoners to Rajahmundry from Palamcottah.

*189-A Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 59 youthful satyagrahis have been transferred to Rajahmundry jail from Palamcottah;

(b) if so, under what section of the Borstal Act or under whose orders, and for what reasons;

(c) whether a copy of the order, if any, will be placed on the table of the House;

(d) whether any arrangements have been made at Rajahmundry for Borstal treatment of those youthful satyagrahis and if so, what they are; and

(e) when the arrangements were made and at what cost?

A.—(a) to (e) In G.O. No. 5330, Law (General), dated 18th December 1930 (copy [a] placed on the table) the Government have declared a special enclosure in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, to be a Borstal School under the Madras Borstal Schools Act for the detention of all adolescent offenders convicted for offences connected with the civil disobedience movement. The Inspector-General of Prisons has taken action under section 13 of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925, for the transfer to the new Borstal school at Rajahmundry of satyagraha adolescent offenders previously detained in the two schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah.

Number, etc., of political juvenile offenders.

*189-B Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many persons are now kept in custody in the various Borstal schools;

(b) how many of them have been convicted for political offences, and if so, the date of conviction of each;

(c) the respective ages of such convicts;

(d) their educational or other qualifications;

(e) whether all or any of them are married, and if so, how many;

(f) whether the Sessions Judge of Nellore regarded the application of the Borstal Act to political juvenile offenders as illegal; and

(g) whether his judgment was referred to the Advocate-General for his opinion and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay his opinion on the table of the House?

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a Printed as Appendix I on page 532 infra.

A.—(a), (c), (d) & (e) The Government have no information.

(b) On 3rd December 1930 the Inspector-General of Prisons reported to the Government that there were detained in Borstal schools 149 adolescent offenders convicted for offences connected with the civil disobedience movement. The Government have no information as to the date on which each was sentenced to be detained in Borstal schools.

(f) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 167.

(g) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and that to the second part of the question is in the negative.

Political prisoners in Borstal schools.

* 189-C Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of political prisoners sent to Borstal school, with particulars as to their districts and convictions;

(b) whether any of them and, if so, how many were transferred to the Rajahmundry jail; and

(c) whether any special care is being taken of these transferred prisoners and, if so, the nature of the care taken of them?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 189-B. The Government have no information as to the districts and convictions of the inmates.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 189-A.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"Sir, is the same care taken of these prisoners in the Rajahmundry Jail as is taken of the prisoners in the jails elsewhere?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Yes, Sir."

Conviction of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariyar.

* 190 Q.—Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many days after Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's release from jail he was again convicted and sent to jail;

(b) what was the interval between the service of a notice on him of his prosecution and his conviction by the Court;

(c) whether the Government have perused the records and the judgment in his case and whether they have taken legal opinion as to the legality of the conviction;

(d) what action the Government propose to take in the matter; and

(e) what are the special facilities given to Mr. Rajagopalachari in jail?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information; but they have called for it.

(c) The Government have perused the order of the Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras, directing Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to